and it is hoped that his efforts will be early successful. One of the most encouraging results of these investigations is the apparent freedom of the positions from errors due to the telescope and seeing.

C. D. PERRINE.

MT. HAMILTON, CAL., September 26, 1908.

THE ORBIT OF THE EIGHTH SATELLITE OF *JUPITER.*

From observations extending from January 27th to April 29th of this year, we have derived a set of osculating elements of the orbit of *Jupiter's* eighth satellite, which was discovered last January by MELOTTE at Greenwich. The results show that the motion is retrograde, the inclination of the orbit plane to the equator being about 146°. The orbit is quite eccentric, ϕ being 26°. The satellite's mean distance from *Jupiter* is 0.18 (astronomical units). The periodic time about *Jupiter* is two and a half years.

The osculating elements were derived by LEUSCHNER'S "Analytical Method of Determining the Orbits of New Satellites," which was used here with success in determining the orbit of the seventh satellite. The computation was based upon the supposition that *Jupiter* is the primary and the Sun is the principal disturbing body. This method then gives the osculating orbit for the middle date used (March 8th), in which the attraction of the Sun as a disturbing body during the period covered by the observations (January 27th-April 29th) is fully taken into account.

An ephemeris based upon these osculating elements and the perturbations due to the Sun, computed by ENCKE'S method as adapted to this problem by LEUSCHNER, is in preparation.

R. T. CRAWFORD,
W. F. MEYER.

BERKELEY ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT,
September 23, 1908.

NOTE ON COMET *c* 1908.

Comet *c* 1908 was discovered by Professor MOREHOUSE at the Yerkes Observatory on September 1st.

Two orbits of this comet have been computed at the Students' Observatory. The second set of elements and an ephemeris may be found in *Lick Observatory Bulletin,* No. 139.